

The Squatter Sovereign.

ATCHISON, JULY 31, 1855.

J. S. POST, Esq., is authorized to act as AGENT for the "Squatter Sovereign," in the City of St. Louis.

Agents for Squatter Sovereign.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the "Squatter Sovereign."

JUDGE S. P. McCURDY, } Western.
ABEL & STRINGFELLOW, }
ROSE & WITHERS, } Liberty.
JOSEPH T. V. THOMPSON, }
J. T. BEAVER, Hainsville.
HADDLEY & BAKER, } Platte City.
W. CHRISTIAN, }
G. W. WITHERS, Richfield.
PROF. H. B. TODD, Camden Point.
JESSE MILLER, Hampton, Platte County.
COL. E. B. EWING, Richmond.
J. W. HENRY, } Fayette.
G. E. J. CLARK, }
D. C. GARTH, Hainsville.
J. R. KENIC, Wellington.
S. C. HUTCHINSON, Glasgow.
T. P. WILKINSON, Brunswick.
L. B. HARWOOD, Miami.
T. F. KERRY, } Rochepoint.
THOS. W. SAMPSON, }
W. L. BOYER, Arrow Rock.
M. B. COLLINS, Glasgow.
A. S. JOHNSON, Westport.
F. A. KUNSLER, } Lexington.
ALFRED JONES, }
P. E. YOUNG, Waverly.
ASPLING & STEVENS, } Parkville.
DR. E. S. CLARKE, }
J. F. BROADHURST, Platte County.
B. W. GROVER ESQ, Warrensburg.
J. J. TILTON, Bolivar, Polk County.
N. B. HOLDEN, Clinton, Henry County.
HON. J. H. BRICH, Plattsburg.
COL. HIRAM RICH, Fort Leavenworth.
N. R. MCMURRAY ESQ, Independence.
D. M. McDONALD, } Barry, Mo.
A. R. MURRY, }
H. CORDELL, Pleasant Hill, Cass, Co.,
HON. JOHN DONIPHAN, } Jefferson City.
HON. E. L. EDWARDS, }
A. C. BLACKWELL, Carroll county.
EDWIN G. BOOTH, Kansas Territory.

The Legislature.

Matters are going on with quite a rush in the Kansas Legislature. Bills are tumbled through in 2-40 time, and the "rules being suspended," relieves the acts of all "extra weights." The "young 'uns" are busily engaged regulating marriages, while the "grave and reverend seniors" content themselves with matters more material. A spirited emulation seems to exist, between the members, as to who will introduce and get passed the greatest number of bills; and we fear their zeal will be productive of evil rather than good. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the framing of laws, for defective acts are little better than the entire absence of all legal regulations. The appointment of a special committee to prepare a code of laws, seems to us, would securely guard against the confusion that is likely to arise from an indiscriminate introduction and passage of acts which are to form a portion of the statutes of the Territory. Of course, we cannot judge of the bills passed, not having seen them, but precedent has sufficiently exemplified the evils of precipitate legislation.

The railroad fever, too, has broken out, and companies are chartered, whose prospects, we doubt not, are equally as brilliant as those of similar enterprises of "moonshine" repute. Keep cool, gentlemen, and take it easy. We want laws, but "enough is as good as a feast," especially if the viands are scorched.

One thing we are glad to see—harmony appears to prevail, and we have every reason to believe the Squatters will have little cause to complain when the labors of the present Legislature are over. The mass of legislation before them, might well discourage more experienced heads, but we predict they will satisfactorily accomplish the onerous duties imposed upon them. We look for many laws to have been enacted ere this, touching subjects of the first importance to the citizens of Kansas.

The attention of the merchants of Kansas and Missouri is directed to the card of T. A. Whitcomb, of St. Louis, dealer in Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. Mr. Whitcomb is an old merchant, a good business man, and a fair dealer. We commend him to our patrons. See card in another column.

The Independence Band accompanied the pleasure party on the recent trip of the James H. Lucas. They perform remarkably well for new beginners; the music being hard to beat by more experienced hands.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island, at its late session, granted decrees of divorce in thirty-nine cases, twenty-nine of which were on petitions of wives to be divorced from their husbands.

A western editor thinks Hiram Powers, the sculptor, a swindler, because he chiselled an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

Deer are said to be uncommonly plenty in Texas this year. A gentleman counted one hundred and eighteen while traveling from Columbus to Richmond.

The city of Cleveland has a law that every owner of a dog shall pay a tax on male canines five, and on female, ten dollars.

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports several recent cases of cholera in that city.

Legislative Proceedings.

The following communication was put into our hands just as the Lucas was leaving our landing on Saturday evening. The author's name did not accompany the document. As several important legislative acts are noticed, contrary to our rule established, we publish it.

SHAWNEE MISSION, July 1855.

The Legislature of Kansas is harmoniously and industriously proceeding in the transaction of business. Most of the bills introduced are copies of such laws as have been long lived under and approved in the States, and they are consequently enacted without discussion. A few measures have elicited debate in both houses, and the members who participated acquitted themselves very creditably.

On Wednesday last, the committee on Judiciary, of which Mr. Rees is chairman, reported favorably to the Council a bill to prevent the decoying away of slaves from their masters, and making death the penalty for the offences enumerated. Most of the members spoke on this measure, and the bill passed its third reading by a unanimous vote of the Council, except Mr. Chapman.

On the same day, a joint committee, which had been raised by a concurrent resolution of the two houses, reported a memorial to the President of the United States asking the removal from office of his Excellency A. H. Reeder. The memorial was read and approved.

A concurrent resolution is pending in the Council to bring the two Houses together to fix upon a permanent Seat of Government. From present indications, much feeling will be displayed on the subject. This measure, and that of the organization of counties and defining their boundaries, are more personally interesting to members and their constituents than probably any other measure which will come before the Assembly. It is the opinion of many members, that neither should be taken up or discussed until such time as all other business, not calculated to elicit feeling, have been disposed of.

Quite a spirited discussion has taken place in the Council in reference to the provisions of a bill regulating the interest on money loaned. The bill as it passed the Council, makes six per cent. the legal interest in this Territory, but authorizes ten per cent. to be recovered under contract. Several Councilmen expressed their disapprobation of the principle of making the interest on money the subject of legislative regulation. A majority, however, were not inclined to innovate upon the laws of neighboring States.

We have nothing further of interest to say respecting these bodies, except that they improve upon acquaintance and are both sensible and conservative.

A Nut for Abolitionists to Crack.

Much has been said and written about the South and her institutions—the slave and his condition. We have frequently asserted that the institution of slavery was a blessing, and the eyes of the world are beginning to open to the fact. The Washington Sentinel, in touching upon this question, gives the Abolitionists a nut to crack in the following interrogatives, which we suspect will be difficult of accomplishment:

1. Name the State or country where the health of the laboring classes is better, or as good, as that of slaves?
2. Name the State or country in which the laboring classes are more sober, or as much so, as slaves?
3. Or any community among whom there are so few lunatics as among slaves?
4. Or in which so many children are born and safely live to maturity?
5. Or in which there are so few riots, murders, assaults, or burglaries as among the slave population?
6. Where is the laboring community which is so cared for in sickness and old age as among slaves?
7. Where is the community that can approach a comparison between the mutual attachment of master and slave?
8. Are there not a hundred, ay, a thousand instances of devotion of slave to master and master to slave, where one can be shown of servant to his hiring master or of master to his hired servant?
9. Is there a laboring class in the world so well fed and doing so little work as the slaves of the South?
10. And, finally, is there any community on earth, of equal numbers, in which there is so little vice and crime as among slaves?

The New York Tribune is waxing belligerent. It manifests an uncommon disposition to fight somebody. Listen to the Abolition madman:

"It will cost a hard struggle to keep slavery out of Kansas. It cannot be done by being 'silent.' A great deal of hard work to be done, and possibly some fighting. But no matter. Every northern man who pretends to the ownership of his own soul, should make up his mind that Kansas shall be free, cost what it may. We have had about as much southern bullying as we care to submit to; let us resolve to be faithful to Freedom regardless of consequences."

We Kansas people will have to take to our holes, when Greely, at the head of his regiment of "Freemen" invade our soil. Just consider us on the trot, now.

There are now in Georgia between fifty and sixty cotton factories in the "full tide of successful experiment."

From this it would seem that the present ad valorem tariff has not brought upon the country that ruinous state of things predicted by its opponents.

Major J. B. McCully, late Comptroller General of South Carolina, is dead.

For the Squatter Sovereign. Gov. Reeder's Veto Message.

I was born in the East, and while there was often disgusted by the overbearing tyranny of those holding some pitiful office. From reading Reeder's Veto Message of some of the acts recently past by our Legislature, I find we have here in the west, one "dressed in a little authority," whose acts are no less disgusting than some of his eastern competitors.

His objections appear to be based upon "an attack of the Governor's perogative." Does he suppose that as he has pledged himself that Pawnee should be the capital, that the members are to encamp out in the open air—hold their sessions in a Store House, without such conveniences as they have a right to expect? And will not congress sanction their proceedings because they have met at a place they can do business? Such folly may do for a fool, but cannot be sanctioned by our country's rulers. If he had ordered them to the center of this Territory, in the desert, does he suppose that their laws would not be confirmed by the Administration, should they have adjourned the temporary seat of Government? As citizens we want laws made for our protection, even should they pass some to punish government swindlers they would be accepted with pleasure by the oldest inhabitants. ONE OF THEM.

THE WAR ON THE SOUTH.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, which takes strong ground for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, says:

"Not only must the Missouri Compromise be restored, but until restored, Kansas should never be admitted into the Union, either as a free or slave State. Her very existence is a libel on honest legislation, and, as far as practicable, it must be ignored."

It is a matter of small consequence whether the Abolitionists of the North permit us to enter the Union as an Independent State. One thing we can, and will do. When the proper time arrives, Kansas will apply for admission into the Union as a slave State. If we are refused, we will proceed to organize a government of our own, independent of the Abolition Republic. We feel strong enough to resist oppression, whether it comes from the General Government or other sources.

The Charleston Mercury observes that, according to present appearances the siege of Sebastopol, even if the Allies capture the place, will have cost them the best part of two years campaign, the sacrifice of two hundred thousand men, and the cost of three hundred millions of money. Its capture, with the conquest of the whole peninsula of the Crimea, will not impair the ability of Russia to defend the body of her territories, and will therefore be no step towards the humiliation of that Empire. It will be simply a change of the scenes of war, to positions which Russia will have greater means of defending, and the Allies less facility of assailing. The question will then become one of time and endurance. Thus we have the prospect of a war of indefinite duration.

ANOTHER "CUBAN OUTRAGE."—Captain James E. Cole, of the ship Sartelle, arrived at New York, reports "another outrage" by the Cuban authorities. The barque Delawarian, an American vessel, had on board a sailor who shipped on the 16th of May as a Pennsylvanian, but upon the arrival of the barque at Sagua la grande he claimed to be a Spaniard, and produced a passport, dated 18th May. The Cuban authorities, against the wishes of the master of the vessel, took the sailor away, and afterwards forcibly boarded to get his clothes.

Back numbers of newspapers, if addressed to a regular subscriber, are chargeable with a postage of one cent each payable either at the office of publication or the office of delivery; but if sent to a person not a subscriber, they are considered transient papers, and as such, are chargeable with one cent each if prepaid and with two cents if not prepaid. None but regular subscribers to newspapers are entitled to the benefit of quarterly or yearly pre-payment.

The JAMES H. LUCAS, the finest boat that runs the Missouri river, arrived at her regular hour on Saturday last. She discharged quite a lot of freight for our town merchants, and as usual left a large quantity of Salt Lake goods. To her attentive clerks we are indebted for a file of St. Louis papers.

The Postmaster-General is making arrangements which it is believed will secure the regular transmission of the southern mails, at all seasons.

The Postmaster General has issued an order forbidding postmasters to loan newspapers which have been left in their offices for delivery.

It may be right for a man to obtain his news by borrowing of his neighbors, but the end thereof is—fraud upon the printer.

Like provisions, dresses are coming down. The sign before the door of a mantua maker's shop, in Troy, reads thus: "N. B.—Dresses made lower than ever."

The salary of the commanders of the ocean steamers, belonging to Collin's line, is one thousand dollars a trip!

Die Clapperton a famous rare mare has recently been sold in North Carolina for \$2,500.

Members of the Kansas House of Representatives.

Anderson, Kentucky, 24, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
Banks, Kentucky, 36, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Blair, Tennessee, 47, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Brown, Maryland, 34, farmer, single, pro-slavery.
Croysdale, Missouri, 26, physician, single, pro-slavery.
Harris, Virginia, 32, physician, married, pro-slavery.
Heckskill, Virginia, 47, merchant, married, pro-slavery.
Houston, Ohio, 36, farmer, married, free-soiler.
Johnson, Kansas, 22, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Kirk, Kentucky, 37, farmer, single, pro-slavery.
Marshall, Va., 39, merchant, married, pro-slavery.
Mathias, Md., 28, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
McGee, Ky., 36, merchant, married, pro-slavery.
McMeekin, Ky., 33, mer., married, pro-slavery.
Payne, Ky., 36, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Scott, Ky., 62, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Tibbs, Va., 32, married, pro-slavery.
Wade, Mo., 27, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Ward, Ky., 55, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Waterson, Pa., 44, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Weadle, Va., 28, teacher, single, pro-slavery.
Whitlock, Mo., 37, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Williams, Ky., 35, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Wilkinson, Ten., 36, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
Younger, Mo., 42, farmer, married, pro-slavery.
J. H. Stringfellow, speaker, Va., 30, physician married, pro-slavery.
J. Lyle, chief clerk, Ky., 22, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
J. Martin, assistant clerk, Ten., 21, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
B. Simmons, enrol. clerk, Ten., N. C. 29, lawyer, single, pro-slavery.
J. M. Fox, eng. clerk, Ky., physician, single, pro-slavery.
T. J. B. Cramer, sergeant at arms, Va., 35, farmer, single, pro-slavery.
B. P. Campbell, door-keeper, N. Y., 28, farmer, single, pro-slavery.

Kansas Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

HOUSE.—This body did more work and less talk to-day, than any body of a similar character I have ever reported for.

Mr. Kirk presented a petition from Wm. Jackson and twelve other persons, on behalf of the mechanics of Atchison, praying that the Missouri lien law or a similar statute be passed in Kansas. Referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Anderson presented an important bill entitled "an act to provide the qualifications of voters, and to prevent the propagation of sentiments detrimental to the peace and quiet of the Territory."

SECTION 1. Declares that every white male adult, and every free male Indian, who was made a citizen by treaty or act of Congress, or owns lands or town lots—except United States marines, soldiers, &c.—shall be qualified to vote.

SEC. 2. No person shall be permitted to take his seat in either branch of the Legislature, without first taking an oath to be administered by the Speaker of the House of Representatives or by the President of the Council, or by some Judge of a court of Record within the Territory, that he will support the laws of the United States, the act of Congress entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793, and "An Act entitled an act to amend, and supplementary to the aforesaid act, approved Sept. 18, 1850," commonly known and called the Fugitive Slave law.

SEC. 3. All persons convicted of propagating abolition sentiments, or of publishing, circulating or uttering by writing, speaking, or printing, any statements, arguments or opinions tending to seduce slaves from their masters, or to excite slaves to insurrection, rebellion or murder, either in this Territory or in the adjoining States or Territories, or who shall be convicted of seducing slaves from the service of their master, or of harboring slaves who have escaped from service, or of any other offence declared infamous by the laws of this Territory, shall be ineligible to any office of honor, profit, or trust, within the Territory. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Read for the first time and laid over.

An act securing liens to mechanics was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Browne presented a bill to prevent trespass on the possessions of settlers [squatters] on the public lands, which was read first time and referred.

Mr. Stringfellow presented a bill incorporating a ferry company at Atchison for twenty years; was read thrice and passed.

The Clerk of the Council announced that the President of the Council had signed the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile around the Shawnee Mission. Concurred in.

A health bill, punishing the vendors of unwholesome food or liquors, &c., was read for the first time.

Mr. Wilkinson gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill to permanently locate the capital of Kansas.

Mr. Wade introduced a resolution prohibiting members from smoking in the House of Representatives when in session. Adopted.

FRIDAY, July 20.

COUNCIL.—The following bills were reported from committees, and were passed:

A bill regulating marriages.
Also, a bill concerning marriages.
A bill to restrain intercourse with the Indians, with an amendment.

A bill to declare certain roads highways.

A bill adopting the common law as the rule of action in this Territory.

A bill concerning coroners, and also a bill concerning inquests.

Mr. Eastin offered a resolution ordering the printing of five hundred copies of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which was adopted.

Mr. McDonald presented a joint resolution, instructing the committees of the two houses on Agriculture, to report by bill, resolution, or memorial to Congress on the subject of a geological survey of the Territory, which was adopted.

Mr. Coffey presented a resolution instructing the committee on Education to memorialize Congress on the subject of a memorial to build a University, which was adopted.

A bill concerning attorneys at law, as amended by the committee on Judiciary, came up on its third reading, and was passed. Mr. Eastin moved a reconsideration of the vote, and the motion prevailing, he offered an amendment to the bill, which was read a first and second time, and together with the original bill, again referred to the Judiciary committee.

[The bill, until amended in committee, requires attorneys to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the fugitive-slave law. The latter clause had been stricken out by the committee on the ground that it is substantially embraced in the oath to support the organic law. The amendment introduced by Mr. Eastin reinstated the original bill, and was debated alone with reference to its efficacy in enforcing the general objects of the measure. No member intimated a doubt of the propriety of binding attorneys and all other officers of the Territory by an oath to support the law in question.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Weddle introduced a bill to establish Territorial roads to and from Kickapoo City, which was read a first time, when Mr. Stringfellow moved its rejection, which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Stringfellow called up the House bill to define the boundaries of the county of Kearney, and moved its rejection, which was decided in the affirmative, and the bill rejected.

An act to establish a ferry at Thomson's landing, opposite St. Joseph, Mo., was passed.

A number of bills were introduced, but no final action taken upon them.

A large elm tree which began to show symptoms of decay, was chopped down recently, on the farm of Mr. Cozzens, in the southern part of Campbell co. Ky., when the skeleton of a woman, with a little dried shrivelled flesh adhering to the bones, was found in a cleft of the tree about twenty feet from the ground.

On the 15th ult., Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by the Earl of Clarendon, at an audience, and subsequently at a drawing-room. Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterwards dined with the Queen.

Louis Adolphe Estrampes, brother of Felix Estrampes, recently garroted in Havana, is now in New York. He is twenty-five years of age, and is about to adopt some pursuit in life suited to his taste and abilities. He has declared his intention to become a citizen.

The New York Mirror says of the prospects since the recent split at Philadelphia: "If New England were to be Philadelphianism, the Middle and Southern States, with New York and Pennsylvania, have ample power to win the battle in 1856."

Wine making is getting to be a profitable business in Lower California, where the vineyards are extensive. One proprietor last year had twenty-five thousand bottles of wine from his vineyard, and this year he expects a greater yield.

Magnetic Telegraphs have multiplied very rapidly all over Europe during the last few years. At the end of the present year the total will be eight thousand miles.

A donation of \$5000 from some person unknown has lately been received by the treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary Society.

The Pontotoc Examiner of the 5th ultimo, contains the formal announcement of Charles D. Fontaine as the candidate of the American party for Governor of Mississippi.

The condemned United States ship Lexington was sold at auction, recently, at the Brooklyn navy yard, for one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Correspondence of the Squatter Sovereign. Letter from Kentucky.

GLASGOW, Ky., July 3, 1855.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your valuable paper is now being received regularly, and with pleasure I can say that it fully meets my expectation. And may I not ask, has not the time fully come when our Southwestern papers, beyond dispute, should be the papers of paramount interest. Hereafter, the case has been that a man was not said to have the news of interest unless he took an eastern paper. But I would ask, what resources are there in the East to be developed that can give superiority to eastern over western papers? What is our gain?—only a knowledge of their goods, a knowledge of their manufactures, a knowledge of their large cities, and of European matters. Our money is continually going into their hands either for goods or papers, and by it, to a great extent their manufactures are raised, and their cities built. But what has been our reward?—why *usult, abuse, and robbery*. The South and West have always acted in good faith towards the North and East, but how different the treatment of the South by the North. The South and West have been robbed by day and by night of their property, and insult after insult, and abuse, are heaped upon the Southern people by those of the North, and that, too, without any cause whatever. But the question now is, how long will the South bear this treatment, before she will assert and maintain her rights? How long before she will cease to humble herself by trading to the north-east?—how long before she will either make what she wants, or turn her trade to her Southwestern seaports, or trade directly with Europe? Why should not our Southwestern States call a convention, and determine to live upon the production of their own soil, to establish manufactures, and to make what the country needs, or to trade with some country where their rights are respected, and where, while they are trading with one man, they will not be robbed by another, and where they will be honestly treated, as American freemen should be. But why not establish and sustain Western papers. The materials to make them useful and interesting which are developing and yet to be developed, are not surpassed by those of any other portion of the earth. The teeming Southwest, with all its agricultural advantages, and great quantity and varieties of minerals, will for ages to come afford sufficient items of worth to fill the pages of all the papers we may be able to establish, sustain, and read. Let us, therefore, look well to the Southwest, and give it our attention, our labor, our money, and our best wishes, and then we may expect from it, without disappointment, everything that earth and good society can afford us.

Yours, with respect, W. D. J.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—The Syracuse Standard says that a man named Vedder recovered a verdict of \$700 against Edward L. Fellows, of that city. Vedder was passenger on the cars, and refused to give up his ticket until he reached his destination, and the defendant, as conductor, put him off.

NAPOLEON TO HAVE AN HEIR.—The English papers received by the St. Louis mention a report, said to be founded on good authority, that the Empress Eugenie is expected to soon give an heir to the imperial throne of France.

A lady of Plainfield Mass., aged 59 years, has during the last winter made with her own hands 17 quilts, consisting of 4200 pieces cut by pattern, worked 976 scollops, cut and made three dresses, knit three pairs of striped mittens, made butter from two cows, besides doing the general housework for a family.

The Mail closes at 6 o'clock on Monday Evening. All mail matter should be in the office by that time.

Latest dates from the Rio Grande confirm the previously received accounts of the successes of the revolutionary party throughout Northern Mexico. A large number of Americans are said to be acting with the revolutionists.

A CARGO OF "ORIGINAL PACKAGES."—It is stated that a cargo of liquor has been brought to Boston from Rotterdam, consisting in part of 1350 packages of liquor, including 500 pint and 300 half-pint bottles.

Copies of the New York Tribune were recently seized in Paris for containing articles not very complimentary to Louis Napoleon.

Bishop Done, of New Jersey, in the course of an address to the students of Burlington College there, on the Fourth, strongly condemned the K. N's and secret societies in general.

A convict, named Luce, escaped from the Sing Sing (N. Y.) State Prison, on the night of the 4th instant, taking with him three valuable watches belonging to officers of that institution.

Some land in Kentucky, that was sold six years ago for \$6 per acre, is now sold for \$100 per acre—such is the effect of railroads.

President Hitchcock says that the whole amount in solid measure, of the coal of the United States, equals at least 3,500 cubic miles.

New Advertisements.

T. J. WHITCOMB, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, Flowers, Fancy Furs, &c. NO. 53, MAIN STREET, St. Louis, Mo. WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to his large and well selected stock, before purchasing elsewhere. Prompt attention given to orders. N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for furs and peltries. 25-2m

ATCHISON TOWN COMPANY, K. T. THERE will be a meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company, on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST. Business of importance requires the attendance of every member of the Company. P. T. ABELL, Pres. Atchison Town Co. Atchison, K. T., July 18, 1855.

Steam Saw Mill FOR SALE!

A RARE opportunity will be given to any one wishing to purchase an excellent STEAM SAW MILL, and property thereto belonging. The machinery is composed of a first-rate boiler, 30 feet in length, 40 inches diameter, with double flue. Also a first-rate engine, 8 inch cylinder, two foot stroke, with upright cast-iron axle and 25-hp.

LATHING MACHINE, all complete. Wagons, team chains, and all the paraphernalia to a saw mill can be bought of the undersigned on reasonable terms. Machinery sold separate from the landed property if desired.

For further particulars apply to ASPLING, STEVENS & CO. Parkville, Mo., July 18, 1855. 23-2t.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

\$2,000

In Gifts for the People!!

First Great Distribution in Parkville.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE!

No Blanks!

THE managers take great pleasure in offering, to their thousands of patrons, the following valuable and magnificent

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

At the same time assuring our friends and the public that there is no HUMBUGGERY connected with the transaction, and that to be distributed first of September or as soon as the 2,000 Tickets are sold.

The price of the ticket is but ONE DOLLAR.

Read attentively the following list of beautiful and costly prizes which will be distributed by a committee of ten persons, selected by the Stock Holders.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Beautiful Dwelling, in Parkville, | \$700 00 |
| 1 Fine New Booked Piano Forte, | 450 00 |
| 1 Splendid Riding Horse, | 150 00 |
| 1 Fine Gold Watch, | 150 00 |
| 5 Pairs Fine Calf Boots, | 25 00 |
| 5 Gents Fine Mole Skin Hats, | 25 00 |
| 1 Superior Gold Pen, | 20 00 |
| 1 Fine Silver Lever Watch, | 50 00 |
| 10 Gold Rings, | 25 00 |
| 1 Gold Seal (Watch), | 15 00 |
| 5 Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, | 25 00 |
| 1 Fine Silk Dress Pattern, | 20 00 |
| 1 Gold Pen and Silver Case, | 5 00 |
| 5 Gents Gold Breast Pins, | 23 00 |
| 100 Copies of a Family Newspaper, for one year, | 150 00 |
| 150 Fine Engravings, | 150 00 |

Total, \$2,000 00